Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 8—The Old Homestead.
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—8—The Woman Hater.
BROADWAY THEATRE—3—The Kaffir Diamend. RROADWAT THEATRE—S—THE RAME
CASINO—S—Nadjy.
DOCKSTADER'S—S—Minstrels.
EDEN MUSER—WAX Tableaux.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S—The Silver King.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S—The Silver King.
HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE—S—Waddy Geogan.
LYCEUM THEATRE—S:15—Lord Chumley.
MADISON-AVE. AND 59TH-ST.—Day and Evening—
Jerusalem and the Crucifizion.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—S:30—A Legal Wreck.
NIBLO'S—S—Mathias Sandorf.
STAR THEATRE—S—The Paymaster. NRILO'S—S—Mathias Saudin.

STAR THEATRE—S—The Paymaster.

WALLACK'S—S:15—Boccaccio.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE—S—Philip Herne.
14TH-8T. THEATRE—S—Pascipation.

4TH-AVE, AND 19TH-8T.—Gettyaburg.

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TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Princess of Wales narrowly escaped being run over by a train at Gmunden. Marshal Bazaine died from heart disease. General Salomon, ex-President of Hayti, is dying.

Domestic.-There were 133 new cases and ten deaths from yellow fever in Jacksonville; two deaths in Jackson, Miss. === Decatur, Ala., has only a few hundred people left, all the rest having departed. === Bandits who attacked the Southern Pacific express train in Texas were repulsed by armed agents, two of the robbers being wounded. = President Dwight preached the first sermon of the college year at Yale. ===

General Harrison had about forty visitors. City and Suburban.-A woman protested against remarks made about the Prince of Wales in the pulpit of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. = A man and a woman were drowned by the capsizing of a small boat in the North River. === It is impossible to estimate the loss on the Henry Elias Brewing Company's fire until it is ascertained whether the 30,000 barrels of beer in the ice-house are spoiled or not. Mrs. James Brown Potter returned on the steamer | the stampede. Repudiated by thousands of

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Fair. with nearly stationary temperature. Temperature Highest, 66 degrees; lowest, 57; average, 61 1-8.

please bear in mind that the first opportunity | ing to break the force of this inquiry into the ter. The hours to-morrow and on the other | their foolhardiness at the expense of their distwo days of registration are from 7 to 10 a. m. cretion. The evidence which we present has and from 3 to 10 p. m. There is no reason been carefully collected. The facts as we have try consumes, costing in New-York \$50 for why the registration officers should not be on stated them we believe to be an accurate sumduty all day, and the law which permits them | mary of the existing situation. But it would | to close up from 10 o'clock till 3 is in need of be a foolish, and it might be a disastrous blunchange. Voters are not able to make sure of der, if the Republican party, relying upon prestheir time on the later dates for performing this | ent prospects, should relax in the least degree duty, and every one who can, especially every Republican, should see that his name is put on ber. The campaign has not been won, and no the books before 10 o'clock to-morrow night. Republican has any right to think for a mo-

Criticism of the Administration or opposition to it is the unpardonable political sin in Democratic eyes. This assertion is justified by the treatment of B. F. Hackman, a life-long Democrat, who has been employed in the Public Printing Office. Last week he published a letter animadverting on Mr. Cleveland's treatment of the Democracy of the District of Columbia, where, by the way, the President has his official residence. The answer came promptly. On the very next day he received a notice that his services would not be required ernment's employ will take notice that the price of retention is to keep their mouths closed.

Dakota's claim is for justice, pure and simple. This it cannot hope for while the House of publican platform declares that "South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a State in the Union," and also demands the passage, without unnecessary delay, of acts to enable the people of Washington, North Daestablish State governments. The Republicans all fair dispute will turn upon their application kota and Montana to form constitutions and of Dakota have determined to send a number of speakers into the campaign to appeal for the rights withheld from them by the Democrats in Congress. It is to be hoped that the effort will be successful. But a Republican majority in the House is needed for other purposes than the creation of these new States. While every effort should be put forth to insure the election of Harrison and Morton, the Congressional contests must not be overlooked. A change in ten or eleven districts is all that is needed, with the election of a Republican President, to put the entire Government into Republican hands.

The chances of success in the negotiations for the opening of the Sioux Reservation appear to be on the increase. A conference of the Indians is about to be held, and great hopes are entertained that a favorable decision will be reached. It goes without saying that the rights of these wards of the Nation ought to be sedulously guarded, and a fair and free opportunity for the expression of opinions on this question afforded. It is the elderly and lazier portion of the tribe who stand in the way of progress, as well as the chiefs who fear to lose their power with the breaking up of the tribal relation and the adoption of the methods of civilization. The younger element, in the main, is supposed to favor the sale of the lands.

Nothing but unfavorable news comes from the region where yellow fever is running its course with unchecked violence. In all, 212 deaths have occurred in Jacksonville. Yesterday's report showed 16 deaths and 133 new cases, and the virulence of the disease in their present occupations. To fill the places weather, which is thought to be the only thing that will stay the ravages of the fever, cannot now, in all probability, be delayed much longer, but in the meantime the stricken people are

four of the nurses who went to Jacksonville especially unfortunate, since there are quite enough sick people there in need of attention without adding a single outsider to the number.

What do the Democratic workingmen of this State, employes and employers, think of free trade? Do they or do they not approve President Cleveland's free-trade policy as advocated in his message and reduced to practice in the Mills bill? Of course, if they are in favor of free trade and the Mills bill these

Democrats are going to vote the Cleveland-Thurman ticket. But will they vote it? A flood of light is thrown upon these questions by the extended article, "A Revolt from Free Trade," which THE TRIBUNE prints this morning. We commend this article to the attention of those who are interested in the turns. It is a carefully prepared report of how on the tariff question. Every section, nearly that contribute to New-York's commercial supremacy are covered by the investigation. The result shows that from one end of our mighty Commonwealth to the other, in town and in country, there is a very serious defection from the Democracy. Of those in revolt some base their action upon the President's ungenerous treatment of old soldiers; others are seriously but the great majority have decided to break away from their party because it is committed to free trade. It will be seen that these protection Democrats all argue in effect that it is obedience to nature's first law of self-preservation that induces them to discard Mr. Cleveland. They cannot, as intelligent men who have studied the tariff issue from the practical point of view of their own vocations, shut their eyes to the fact that free trade has only to prevail in this country to remove or at least seriously to impair the means by which they maintain themselves and their families. It is not that they love their party less, but that they love their own immediate welfare more. They are called upon to choose between President Cleveland, with a policy which is as a knife at the throat of the industries of New-York and of the country, and General Harrison, who stands for a policy which looks to protecting

wonder, therefore, that they decide as they do? That part of the article in question which relates to the Democratic situation in Buffalo is peculiarly significant. It might have been thought that in his old home, if anywhere in the State, Mr. Cleveland would have developed strength, or at least would have held his own. It is evident, however, that the community that has reason to know him best and to which he is so greatly indebted, contains as many Democrats who are heartily enlisted for his defeat as any other place in the country. Indeed, it is scarcely too much to say that Buffalo lead's Champagne, looking well, and hopeful for her, Democrats in all parts of his own State, and with the head and front of the hostility emanating from the city in which he began his public career, Mr. Cleveland may well take a dreary view of his prospects for a second term.

and fostering American interests. Is it any

It is not unlikely that Democratic organs Our Republican friends in Brooklyn will will address themselves to the task of attemptfor registering will be given to-morrow. It is condition of their party in New-York. Such important to register early-the earlier the bet- an attempt, however, would simply illustrate its efforts to roll up a sure majority in Novemment that it has been won until the polls close on Election Day; nor to consider the result secured until the votes have been honestly counted and recorded. If the good work already under way is pressed to the last, the Empire State will reject free trade, and thousands of Democrats will join in the verdict.

THE REWARDS OF LABOR.

There are journals and speakers whose desire to be entirely fair, and in tone perfectly impartial, betrays them into great injustice in discussions of the tariff question. In order to longer. Dissatisfied Democrats in the Gov- be fair, and to impress others with their fairness, they are disposed to concede those claims of their opponents which they are least able to refute, and so many of them begin by admitting that wages in "those industries which are not Representatives remains Democratic. The Re- protected" are not affected by the tariff. A greater injustice to the cause of protection could hardly be done.

That the matter may be examined with the utmost candor and fairness, a few first principles should be recognized at the outset. These will be admitted by every honest reasoner, and to the question at issue. Thus:

1. Increased demand for labor, as for any commodity, tends to advance prices. If there is no change in the supply of the commodity or of labor, the increased demand will certainly produce an advance.

2. A relatively small excess of demand over supply tends to produce a relatively large advance in price. Thus Tooke's History of Prices showed that an excess of one-tenth in the dein Great Britain.

3. So when a comparatively small number of laborers are required, but are not to be found except by taking them from some other kindred occupation to which the men have been accustomed, those who consent to change demand a considerable increase in wages. Those who refuse, also, insist upon a considerable increase as the price of their refusal. The places of less paid employments, and the laborers in these, in turn, demand a considerable increase for the change; also, those who refuse demand a considerable increase. Thus the impulse of a moderate increase in the demand for labor extends gradually throughout the whole field. An adequate duty on tin plates, for illustra-

tion, would make it possible to produce 320,000 tons or more in this country, now produced elsewhere. This would create a demand for labor here to do that work. Better wages must therefore be offered to skilled iron workers, mechanics, miners and unskilled laborers in large number, and this would tend to advance the wages of others who should remain

daily becoming less able to cope with the change would want better wages than they scourge. To-day's dispatches announce that now receive. The men who refuse would also want better wages. So a certain impulse uphave been attacked with the fever. This is ward would be given to wages in all employments by creating a new demand for labor in

In the same way a duty repealed, or so reduced that products now made here can be THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLT IN THIS STATE. more cheaply imported, must of necessity lessen the demand for labor here in that occupation. The men therein employed must seek work elsewhere. In order to get it, in preference to other workers, they must propose to work at considerably lower wages. The men who consent to remain in these other employments, in their turn, must consent to accept lower wages. So a distinct downward impulse is given to wages in all employments by a lessened de-

mand for labor in any. How much reduction will a man consent to accept in order to avoid entire loss of employment? Often, just as much as he can bear, retaining barely enough to live on. So the tengreat issue upon which the present campaign | dency is to depress wages out of all proportion to the number of laborers left unemployed, thousands of the laboring Democrats of this In like manner, when a few new workers are State-the bone and sinew of the party-stand required, each man will ask all he can get. The tendency then is to advance wages out of every county, and all the important interests all proportion to the number of new workers required. The entire supply of labor may be regarded as twenty million days' work daily. A demand for twenty-one million may raise wages, just as the demand for 5 per cent more than the whole supply of wheat would raise the price of the entire supply. Every candid man must recognize these facts, and must therefore admit that, other things being equal, a new displeased with certain Federal appointments, duty that protects must tend to advance all wages, while the repeal or reduction of a duty that protects must tend to depress all wages.

COST OF LIVING.

The question is constantly asked, in this campaign of popular inquiry, what difference there is in the cost of living between this country and Great Britain. It has been answered on the basis of a careful comparison of workingmen's budgets and prices some years ago. by the official now in charge of the Bureau of Labor under the present Administration, the Hon. Carroll D. Wright. The result of his investigation was thus stated in his official report as Chief of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau for 1884, part 4:

The prices of articles entering into the cost of living were, on the average, 17.20 per cent higher in Massachusetts, in 1883, than in Great Britain; that of this figure 11.49 per cent was due to higher rents in Massachusetts, leaving 5.80 per cent as indicative of the higher cost of living in Massachusetts, as compared with Great Britain, as regards the remaining element-

of expense.

He also explains that the higher rent means better shelter and accommodations; "11.49 per cent is paid extra to secure more and larger | he was raising money to send to it. rooms and more air space than the workingman in Great Britain enjoys." It may be added that these figures were for Massachusetts only, and that the cost of living is in other respects higher, and in the item of rent especially higher, in Massachusetts than in most of the other States. Making allowance for this difference, it would appear from Mr. Wright's report that the cost of living in Great Britain was not less than the cost of living-on the same basis of convenience and comforts and with the same accommodations-in this country as a whole

In the fall of 1884, after comparison of the published quotations of many hundred articles in British and American papers, with allowance to each article of its relative importance in the cost of living here, Mr. Grosvenor stated in an address at Philadelphia that "the entire cost of living, if the same articles and quantities are bought in England that are consumed here, is and there is some disheartenment. less in this country than in England"; that "the same quantities of food which this counsume greater in England than the cost here by -of clothing, metals, coal, oil, lumber, glass, other house-building articles, paper, soap, drugs and chemicals-is not more than \$12 greater for each person here than in England." This actual budgets of workingmen who do not consome precisely the same things or quantities in estimates by entirely different methods reached invested as it carned five or substantially the same conclusion.

The cost of living in this country is now is true also of the cost of living in England. Prices of commodities are about as much higher, according to "The London Economist's" quoted, that the cost of living is not greater in this country than in Great Britain, provided higher cost of living here, even a considerably higher cost, the workingmen of this country articles have demonstrated, their wages are 100 per cent higher than the wages paid in similar occupations in Great Britain.

THE ALLEGED BANK ROBBERY.

Last Thursday a man in this city visited two caused an advance of 100 per cent in its price in getting hold of large sums of money and es- clip. caping. Entering the banks in broad day light where he came from, and the police are in that those who consent have to be filled from other | peculiar condition always described in such cases | seriously felt this year. The French official reas " puzzled."

THE TRIBUNE has no theory to offer these campaign assessments on the banks?

the raising of funds for this campaign of intel- \$26,008,108 last year. lect have been resorting to desperate measures of

cery store. He was told to voluntarily send two salt codfishes, which he did. The crafty and secretive Colonel Brice immediately forwarded the fishes to Iowa with orders to use them to reduce, and, if possible, to overcome the Republican majority in that State. Would it, in the light of these facts, be at all strange if our energetic banking friend was simply balancing over the edge of the glass partition on his stomach and allowing the banks to make voluntary contributions to the campuign fund? Strong confirmation of this theory is found in the fact that he had in his pocket a memorandum showing that he had been betting on Cleveland and Thurman.

Then, too, the way in which he went at it would certainly be approved of by the crafty chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee The reader knows what a sly, cunning campaign Colonel Brice is carrying on. His wily, artful movements have been a great puzzle to the coun-Sometimes they have puzzled his party worse than they have the country. Brice has a fox-like scent and a cat-like tread which must make that old-time champion in those lines, the weasel, feel sick when he observes it. "Sly, devilish sly." Never tells his plans or gives anything away. One of the kind of men who could lead a Nihilist conspiracy in Russia and the authorities wouldn't know a thing about it till he had the Czar flat on his back. Sharp as a rat trap and sly as a tame 'coon. After seeing Brice's campaign of intellect, it appears that the Heathen Chince played a rather weak game on William and Truthful James after all. You may find fault with this campaign if you will, but the soft, stealthy, punther-like tread of Pinkerton Brice will hang round it still. While other men have been talking and acting as if they wanted to get their names in print, Brice has been up and stirring, and making arrangements for car rying Kansas, and sending the widow's mite and the messenger boy's offering up into Vermont. While other men have dallied with reporters Calvin S. Brice has transferred the solid electoral vote of Maine and Idaho to the Democratic side. While other men have seemed content to talk, Calvin Sarcophagus Brice has sent secret agents into Alaska, with instructions to

spare no money or hard work. So in the light of all this is it unreasonable to suspect that this stirring and agile young bank operator was only a secret agent from Intellect Headquarters? Observe, the young man did not go into the banks and demand the money, or even ask for it, as an agent for a more open and less practised employer might have done. Not he. Slipping in quietly, he leaped upon the shelf, balanced himself on his third vest button, kicked into the startled air a few times to get just exactly into position, and proceeded to assess the bank what he thought it ought to stand. No talking, no giving the thing away, but quiet, secret action, just such as Brice has been employing all through the campaign. This is the secret of the apparent bank robberies. Chairman Brice has read an item which has been going around in the papers lately about the United States owning a little island away down in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Australia, and

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Business news for the past week has been deidedly favorable. The corn crop is out of danger, the injury to cotton by storms does not appear to have been general or serious, the extravagant reports of injury to wheat have been modified, the Treasury has met the increasing demand for money at the West and South by raising the price for bonds, and has purchased \$7,700,000 at a cost of about \$9,600,000, and though foreign trade does not materially improve, and foreign banks have advanced their rates of interest, the likelihood of gold exports to the Presidency." seems no greater than a week ago. Exchanges and railway earnings continue to exceed last year's, and production in the great branches of

have been news to any one that the Northwestern of the law, and purely for political reasons? the cost of the quantities which our people conadmissions, nevertheless, caused much selling about \$8 for each person; that the cost of all Good buying has appeared, as well as selling, and other articles entering into consumption here the market has rallied from the depression of a week ago, recovering in a week half as much as it lost in the previous week, but there is no longer a tone of unbounded confidence, and negotiations for future railroad building have in some cases been interrupted. Railroad earnings statement was not at the time seriously con- for the second week of September on fifty-four troverted by any competent critic, as Com- roads show a gain of 3.10 per cent; on fifty-four missioner Wright's relating to the previous year roads for the first week the gain was 4.32 per was not. With just understanding of the fact | cent, but on seventy roads only 1.92 per cent; that Commissioner Wright's statement related while on 111 roads in August, notwithstanding a to Massachusetts only, and was based upon the gain of 2.2 per cent, the carnings per mile de clined 3 per cent. The fact that the railroad system, as a whole, is not earning in excess of expenses so much money as it earned last year, Great Britain and in this country, the two and not so much per mile or per dollar of capital years ago, tends to discourage further expansion at the moment, and this in somewhat higher than it was in 1884, but this turn has its effect upon branches of manufacture which have been enlarging production in the as-

surance of such expansion. New furnaces continue to add to the product of iron, so that the price does not advance, though tables, than they were in the summer of 1884, the demand for many kinds of iron and steel has as they have been in this country during the improved. Unless the demand for rails is to inlast three months. It is therefore fair to con- crease materially, consumption of pig iron at the clude, on the authority of the comparisons above rate of over 125,000 tons weekly is hardly to be counted upon. The quantity of anthracite coal taken for consumption in August was remarkably large, including decrease of stocks 4,287,279 the living means the same thing in the two tons, against 3,273,411 for the same month last countries-the purchase of the same articles and | year, but since there had been an increase of only equal accommodations. But if there were a 4 per cent for the previous seven months, the sudden addition is attributed to purchases for future trading or consumption rather than to have an enormous advantage because, as recent present use. The speculative demand for wool has abated, and there is now heard much complaint that the large sales and low prices of foreign woollens prevent recovery of the manufacture here, so that purchases for consumption are again limited by immediate needs. But the average price of all grades of wool has risen from 22.7 to 23.1 cents since September 1, scarcity in some mand as compared with the supply of wheat different banks, at both of which he succeeded important qualities resulting from decrease in the

Speculative markets have not been very strong. this enterprising individual leaped up on the though wheat is three-quarters of a cent higher edge of the counter, which is outside of the glass than a week ago, hogs a quarter higher, and lard partition, leaned over it, and grasped what pack- 35 cents per 100 pounds. But corn has declined ages of bills he could lay his hands on readily | 2 3-8 cents, oats three-eights, cotton is unchanged and ran out. He secured in this way several for spot and a shade lower for options, sugar is unthousand dollars, only part of which has been changed, coffee a shade lower and oil unchanged. recovered. He was captured subsequently, but | The export movement does not support the market there seems to be a mystery as to who he is or for breadstuffs, and the rapid rise in silver may be a warning that Indian competition will be more port asserts that the decrease in yield of wheat is only 9,000,000 hectolitres, or 8.3 per cent, inmystified gentlemen, but we feel that we should stead of the 25 per cent foreshadowed by other make public a horrible suspicion. Can it be accounts. Cotton comes forward very slowly, in possible that this industrious young man was a part because of disturbance of trade at some zealous agent of the Democratic National Com- points by the epidemic. Exports of all products mittee, seeking to raise funds for the glorious from New-York have been \$16,194,603 for three old party of reform? Was he simply making weeks of September, against \$17,872,793 last year, a decrease of 9 per cent, while imports for the past It is well known that those having in charge three weeks have been \$26,003,836, against

In this state of foreign trade the continued and late. The wealthy collector and well-to-do in- large excess of imports over exports, even after spector have had their pockets picked voluntar- the middle of September has passed, appears at ily: the humble pestal clerk has also volun- once a reason for prudence and a proof of the tarily allowed himself to be relieved of his mod- enormous investments of foreign capital in this est bank account; and even the unassuming de- country. No effort has been made for years to

\$6,000,000 per month. The foreign investments, which have sufficed to keep exchange comparatively steady in spite of all this, must have been large indeed. So long as they continue, important or prolonged disturbance in finances is not to be apprehended, and at present the Treasury is disbursing freely, having paid out during the past week \$4,600,000 more than it has taken in, besides increasing by \$400,000 the deposits in banks.

It seems to be a peculiarity of Southern cities that they establish a very strict quarantine only after yellow fever has actually appeared. "The Memphis Appeal" tells how the health authorities of that city recently allowed a family from Jacksonville to roam at will through the streets without surveillance. Later still another man from Gainesville, Fla., enjoyed the same privilege. As "The Appeal" says, this looks as if the health inspectors were trying to see how closely they could go to inviting the presence of yellow fever and miss it. Such carelessness or indifference is especially reprehensible in view of the poor sanitary condition of most Southern cities. It is childish to stand around a city with shotguns after the scourge has been allowed to enter. More attention to sanitary science in the first place, and the enforcement of a stricter quarantine when the disease appears in any part of the country, are duties which every city and town in the South owes to the whole country as

The curious reports about the launching and christening of the cruiser Baltimore caused such now like noise? Cos its called din." a flurry in Naval circles that it has been thought worth while to make public what purports to be an authentic announcement on the subject. From this it appears that some doubt of the mechanical success of the launching caused a postponement, and not misgivings as to the prestige of a vessel which had been christened by a married lady who was once a governess.

There is called din.*

"Laura," exclaimed the youth, as he laid his arm imidly on the back of her chair, "now that you have promised to be mine, it surely does not seem like asking to much if I—"

"Well. George 100 k her hand in his, swallowed once or twice spasmodically, and proceeded:

"As your affianced husband, Laura, whom you will some day promise in the sight of high heaven to love, honor, and—er—cherish, you will not think me presuming, dearest, I hope, if—if—"

"Well. George?"

There is coldness in large quantities and of an extremely reduced temperature between the Democratic National Committee and the Congressional Committee of the same party. In fact, Senator Kenna, chairman of the latter, is said to have been sat down on with an uncommon degree of the rapturous lover as she softly murmured:

"George, don't be a claur?"—(Chicago Tribone. cratic National Committee and the Congressional been sat down on with an uncommon degree of violence by Chairman Brice. It is a novel way to manage a campaign-to repel assistance that may be much needed; but if Chairman Brice and the party at large can stand it, surely the Republicans can look on with equanimity.

mission. As a matter of fact, it was referred performed are Rossini's "Moses in Egypt," under this Administration.

Democratic party." Better stick to the bandanna and M. Sautet, oboe. and snuff box hereafter, Mr. Thurman, or else en-

There is a law which prohibits the increase of force at any Navy Yard within sixty days next seats, which was to beign on Tuesday morning manufacture still indicates large faith in better | before any election to take place for President of | liow fortunate it would have been for New-York business hereafter. But with all these and other the United States or Member of Congress, ex- if Mr. Thomas had ever met a Higginson! good signs, the business of the country is neither so | cept when the Secretary of the Navy shall certify | large nor so profitable as many have anticipated, that the needs of the service make such increase necessary at the time. Surely it cannot be claimed Perhaps the stock market is responsible for that the addition of 133 men to the rolls on Frimuch of it. Everybody said a great boom day was not an "increase of the force"; nor, in would come if the corn crop should escape in- the absence of any shadow of emergency, that under the direction of Victor Herbert, the adjury, but just when its safety was assured there the needs of the public service require such incame instead a sharp reaction. It should not crease. Has there not been an actual violation assistant in the Brighton Beach concerts. In the

Mr. Henry F. Moore, Editor of "Bell's Weekly Messenger" and agricultural editor of "The London Times," has been visiting the British colonies of North America on a tour of observation.

to use the title of nobility which has been conferred upon him. Prince Eugene, youngest son of the King of Sweden,

is a Radical and believes in a republican form of government. He has just withdrawn from the Free Masons because he thinks that Order, in Scandinavia, Braga's moth-caten "Serenade" a novelty:

Of the late Dr. John Milner Fothergill, "The Edinburgh Medical Journal" says: " Horn of a stout dalesmen race, he might, by his vast personality, have been an exaggerated caricature of the wildest dream ever imagined by a satirist of the typical John Bull. Enornously stout, even as a lad, with a round, rosy face and long black hair, his great careass, set upon sturdy legs wide apart, might be constantly seen at the university gate, a centre of all mirth and jollity. him the students' hostelry was too well known. By many names he was called; some of his teachers will remember him as the 'Pirate Captain.' But with all his wild Bohemianism and his Falstafflan ways and bulk, any one who came in contact with him who had an eye to see recognized in him a man of commanding personality, with immense power of good or evil. The Sinn's Park Theatre, Brooklyn, on October 1. writer, then a demonstrator, once said to him: 'Fother gill, you are a very clever fellow; why do you pretend not to be, and waste your time? 'Do you think I am clever?' said he. 'Yes, I know it.' 'Well, then, watch me and I'll try.' And from that day to this, with all his oddities, rustle manners and intense self-consciousness, Fotherg II showed himself to be a man of consciousness, Fotherg ii showed himself to be a man of great ability, power of work, perseverance, and originality in expression, if not in experiment. A great and successful student he never was at the university, even after he began to work; he had wasted too nucleime for that; but he took his degree in 18d5 with credit, passed the colleges, and then, after graduation, with a loyalty that did him much credit, he went home to Moriand to assist his father in the rough work of a general country practice in the Westmorland hills. His father was a quaint specimen of the old school, oupeptic, square-headed, with a firmly-knit frame, without the enormous bulk of his son, who, with native shrewdness, much kindress and the wisdom of experience, attended the stalwart dalesmen and statesmen of his native valleys."

Mr. Hoard, the Republican candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, has a reputation for telling good stories.

Frank Holl left a personal estate valued at \$180,900. The Bishop of Nassau, West Indies, will visit this city next month. He is reputed to be a preacher of extraordinary ability.

The Emperor of Austria is very fond of chamois shooting, and in that sport uses an old-fashioned muzzle-loading gun.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Medical and Surgical Reporter" announces that it will publish the names of religious papers which print improper medical advertisements if, after due warning, they persist in printing them.

due warning, they persist in printing them.

An Astonishing Prescription.—The Board of Health of St. Paul. Minn., is used in July a set of rules for the care of infants during warm weather, as "the opinions of the physicians of St. Paul" and approved by the Board, which include the following: "On the hottest days a few drops of whiskey may be added to either water or food, the whiskey not to exceed a teaspoonful in twenty-four houts."

Also this extraordinary advice for economizing spoiled food: "In hot weather if blue litmus paper applied to the food turns red, the food is too acid, and a fresh mess must be made, or a pinch of baking soda added."—(Sanitary Era.

Union College admits thirty-five new students this term, an increase of 25 per cent on the preceding class. The average age is 19.2 ranging from fifteen to twentysix. All but two of the new students are from this State. The Psi Upsilon fraternity expects to creet a fine chapter-house soon on the college grounds. The sale of building lots by the college, in the grove, is steadily though slowly improving its finances.

It is told of a Connecticut woman who recently climbed Mont Blanc with a party of Americans that

exclaimed, "Oh, ain't I high?"

A Drawback to the Place.—"I say, stranger," said a passenger, as the train stopped at a small Nebraska station, "is there any show in this town in the real estate Inc for a man who has got big money to

invest?"

"Show," repeated the citizen; "he can double it every twenty-four hours."

"You don't say so! What's that awful noise down the street?"

"That's our new brass band."
"Well, I guess I won't get off."—(The Epoch-Mrs. Homespun-I declare I would just like to be able to vote once.

Mr. Homespun-Why, my dear, I thought you were strongly opposed to woman suffrage.

"So I am; and I would like to vote in order that I might vote against the horrid thing."

Wouldn't Drink Any.—Old Jefferson Catnip, upon his first visit to the city, went with a friend to a restaurant, while they were sitting at a table a young fellow, carrying a lawn tenns racquet, came into the room. Old Jefferson, after regarding the instrument for a few moments, turned to his friend and said:

"John, dinged ef 1'd drink any milk in this town."

"Why not!"

"Why not?" (pointing.) Jest look at the strainers they use. Blamed ef you couldn't shove a cathird through 'em.—(Arkansaw Traveller.

"Can you give me a dime fer this," asked a tramp

the other day, as he handed in a dirty piece of paper to a clerk in a newspaper counting-room. The clerk took it and read the following: "Wy is the straw has

Well, George?"

-if I venture to claim the privilege of a k-of a The lovely maiden laid her head trustingly on the

MUSICAL MENTION.

The week before us will be given up wholly by the musical people of Worcester, Mass., to the thirty-first annual festival of the Worcester County Musical Association. The meeting will doubtless Your simon-pure reformers are a queer set. Here, be an entire success from a social and financial for instance, is the Brooklyn Civil Service Reform point of view, and its programme exceeds in in-Association, which on July 20 wrote to the Presi-terest the schemes of recent years. The concerts lent, urging him to introduce reform methods in the will number eight and be given on the afternoons Brooklyn Navy Yard, and asking that the matter and evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday be referred to the National Civil Service Com- and Friday. The principal choral works to be to the Secretary of the Navy, and nothing has come Beethoven's "The Praise of Music," Saint Saens's of it. Now, on September 19, two months later, "Nineteenth Psalm," Verdi's "Requiem" and the Association issues a circular containing its Handel's "Messiah." The conductor will be communication and the barest statement of the Mr. Zerrahn, the orchestra that which is under facts. Is this intended as a mild protest against Mr. Gericke's direction in Boston during the the action of the President-or what? Certainly season, and the solo singers Mesdames Guilia nothing could be milder or less calculated to give Valda, Corinne Moore Lawson, Marguerite Hall, offence. Of course, reforms are needed in the Ella Earle Toedt, Marie Howe, F. M. Dunton, Navy Yard, but they will not be forthcoming Clara Poole, Mary H. How and Hope Glenn, and Messrs, Theodore J. Toedt, George J. Parker, W. J. Lavin, Max Alvary, Benjamin T. Hammond, If Mr. Thurman wasn't afflicted with what Mr. | Charles I. Rice, Gardner S. Lamson, D. M. Bab-Beecher used to call "a good forgettery," he would ecck, Ivan Morawski, Myron W. Whitney. The never have made the preposterous assertion that instrumental solo performers will be Franz Kneisel, you cannot name one good cause in the last violin; Ella Kidney, violin; Teresa Carreno, pianohundred years that has not been fostered by the forte; Xavier Reiter, French horn; M. Mole, flute,

While New-York is deploring the dissolution tertain your audiences by attempting an explana- of the Thomas band, Boston is rejoicing over the tion of that remark about the impossibility of ever-increasing prosperity of Mr. Higginson's Sym-"any genuine reform in the Civil Service" with- phony Orchestra. The recent auction sale of out adopting the "one-term principle in reference season tickets was unexpectedly lively. A premium of \$66 was paid for some seats, the price of which is \$12. On Monday night there were 200 men in frent, waiting for the regular sale of cheap

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Feininger are in Rio Janeiro, where they recently gave a concert at the Imperial

The Juch Operatic Concert Company will be company will be W. J. Lavin, a young American tenor, who has just returned from London, and will be heard at the Worcester festival this eek. The members of the company will be Miss Juch, Miss Rosa Linde, contralto; Miss Aus der Ohe, pianist; Mr. Lavin, tenor, and Clemente Bologna, basso. A scene from an opera Gustav Freytag, the German novelist, prefers not | will be given in costume at each concert. There is much amusement in this extract from an official announcement: "One of the novelties in the programme will be 'The Angel's Serenade,' trio for Miss Juch, soprano; Miss Aus der Ohe, pianist, and Victor Herbert, 'cellist, by Braga."

> Miss Adele Aus der Ohe has returned to New-York from her summer visit to Germany, and will soon begin an extended concert tour through the East. She will also give recitals here and in Boston.

The Mendelssohn Quintet Club, under the direction of Thomas Ryan, will, this senson, consist of Wilhelm Ohliger, Manassa Adler, Thomas Ryan, Fritz Schlachter and Anton Hekking, the latter "violoncello player to the King of Holland." The singer who will accompany the club is Miss Alice Ryan, daughter of the manager. The Carlton Opera Company will produce

"Mynheer Jan," by the authors of "Erminie," at

SAWDUST IN THIS DOLL.

DELIGHT IN 1885. | GRIEF IN 1888. From The N. Y. Evening From The N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 6, 1885.

The message of Governor The situation of affairs. Hill, which we publish so far as the State (of in full elsewhere, will New-Yorko is concerned, is carry to the people of the rather worse than it was State an assurance that he when Tweed was plunderwill be a worthy successor ing in the City and the to Governor Cleveland. Canal Ring was plunder from beginning to end the that it is rather worse, spirit of simple, honest because the Governor of government which has so the State at that time

eminently characterized was personally an honest Mr. Cleveland's Adminis man. We will not . . tration. . . The con. join in undermining the cluding passages of his foundations of social order message show that he has by putting Mr. Hill again caught correctly the (re. in the Governor's chair. form) spirit of the time.

ances to the attention of the Republican politicians who are calculating upon carrying this State next fall on the old partisan

NOT OVERWHELMING REGRET, HOWEVER. From The Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligence.

Mr. George William Curtis continues to regret Mr. Cleveland's \$10,000 contribution to the Democratic campaign fund just as he continues to regret the President's continued disregard of all his pledges of Civil Service reform. Mr. Curtis also continues to support Mr. Cleveland and the party of free trade.

A SEASONABLE INQUIRY.

From The Chicago Tribune. By the way, will the justly celebrated pig belonging to the Widow McGuinness furnish any grease for Gov-ernor Hill in the ensuing campaign in New-York?

EXCELLENT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES. Tills campaign is one of information and organiza-tion.—(President Cleveland's latest letter. Right you are, Grover. If you will just continue to keep an eye on Harrison's little talks, Illaine's speeches and the tariff literature floating about, you will be prepared when the leaves begin to fade to take a sophomore de-gree in a night-school. From The Minneapolis Tribun

CONCLUSIVE TESTIMONY AGAINST LONGFELLOW.

From The Minneapolis Journal.